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THE BEE

WASHINGTON

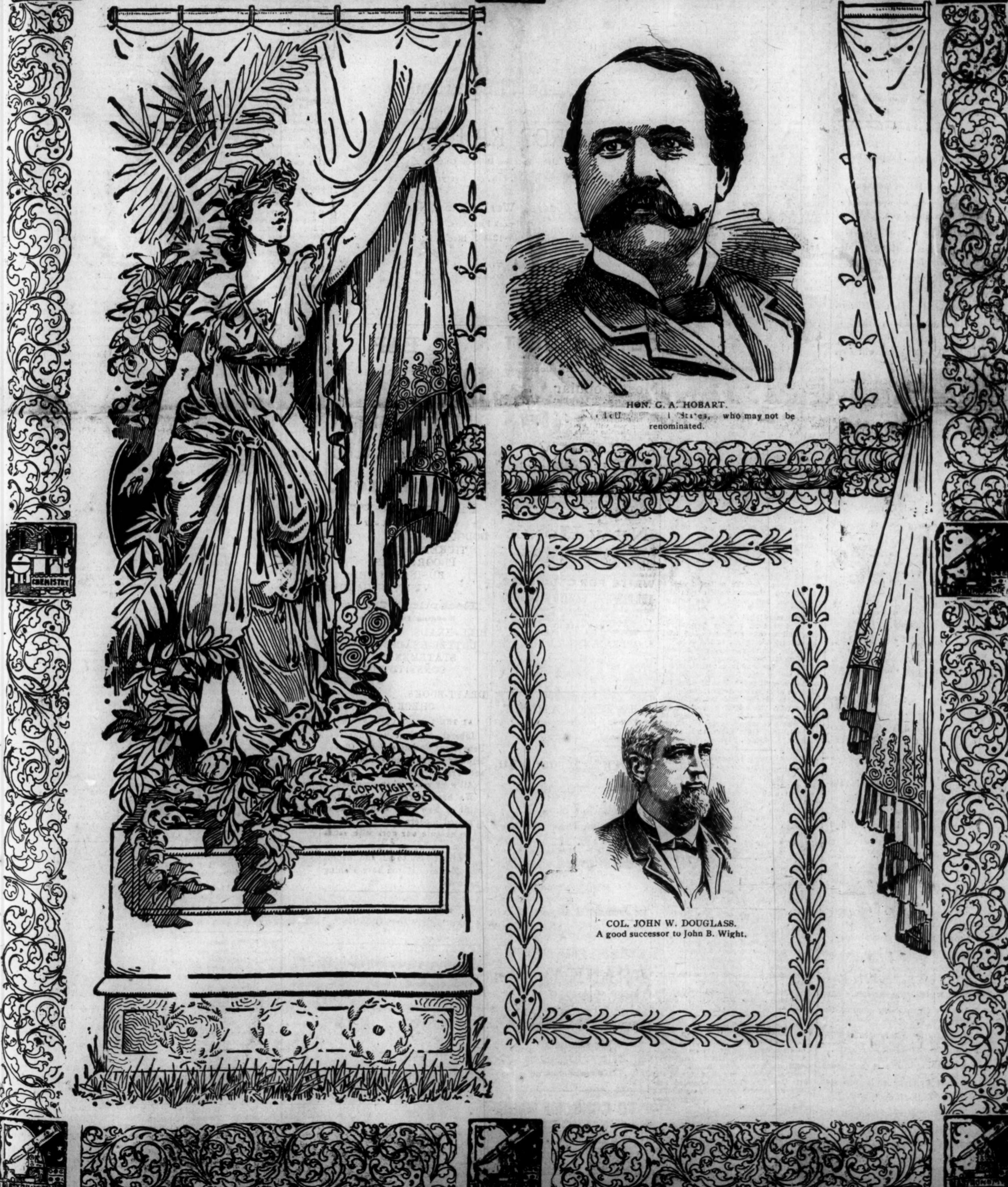
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VOL XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899.

NO. 20.



HON. G. A. HOBART.
A good successor to John B. Wight, who may not be
renominate.



COL. JOHN W. DOUGLASS.
A good successor to John B. Wight.



MAMMY GOT THE GIRLS

The Mother Sued But She Lost the Case

How some people will stray from the truth.

The New York Age is very uneasy about Lyons, Green and Cheatham.

What a different song Fortune would sing if he had Chance.

Why are some people so jealous of others?

Let us have a new Commissioner. The administration needs no defense.

Don't be too hasty in going into print.

It is the honest man who does honest deeds.

Let us live in hope for better days.

Strange things happen sometimes.

The world is full of trouble.

Watch the man who pretends so much friendship to you.

Speak kindly of your friends.

It is a dangerous thing to desert old friend for new ones.

New friends don't remain with you long.

We need good and honest friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A fickle minded person will soon desert you.

There is a great conspiracy on foot.

An attempt is being made to place the colored schools under white control.

The people will not approve any such movement.

The colored schools are succeeding nicely.

In union there is strength.

Watch the man who is looking after your interest.

It is dangerous to tell all you know.

You can trust some people sometimes.

Republicans are united in the District of Columbia.

The colored lawyers are doing well.

Be honest in all things. It will pay you.

It is best to be fair in all your business dealings.

"All this world is a stage and he people are merely the players."

Let us have a new Commissioner.

The people are in need of a District head.

Speak well of your friends.

An honest friend is hard to find.

The democratic party wants the colored vote.

The colored voter should not go to the party that is not friendly to him.

The old party is still sailing onward.

THE BEE is the people's paper.

Colored bishops should keep out of politics.

Over 7,000 people were in Frederick Thursday.

It was a great day among the people.

Democratic orators are on the stump.

Everything in life is a chance.

Life is a chance so is business.

Judge Taylor is making a record.

All that glitters is not gold.

The man who speaks the truth is unpopular at times.

Truth can never be crushed to earth.

The Mother Sued But She Lost the Case

Lizzie Jefferson, an old negro "mammy," of New Orleans, was recently awarded the custody of Annie and Lucy Galaw, little girls, 8 and 10 years of age, respectively, her rival claimants for the children being the mother. The suit, which resulted in the negroes obtaining permanent custody of the children, was the first of its kind ever decided in Louisiana, inasmuch as "mammy" is as black as the proverbial ace of spades, and the children have not a drop of negro blood in their veins.

But in spite of the fact that they are white, Lucy and Annie, who were weeping bitterly during the progress of the case, in fear of being given back to their mother, rejoiced exceedingly when Judge Aucin pronounced judgment in favor of the negroes. Behind the case there is an unusual story.

V. Galaw, the father of the little girls, died eight years ago. He was very poor, and was hot on the best of terms with his wife. He knew "Aunt Lizzie," and just before death claimed him he asked the old woman to see that his children did not come to want. The faithful negro gave him the promise, and for the last seven years she has worked night and day for her charges, clothing them nicely, and, since they have been old enough, sending them to the public schools.

"Aunt Lizzie" is a caterer in a small way and earns a comfortable living. She announced her intention, not long ago, of sending the elder girl to Europe to complete her education, for the child is very bright. The devotion of the negroes to her "babies" has long been the talk of the neighborhood.

Not long ago the mother married again, and demanded that "Aunt Lizzie" give her and her husband rent free, a room in the house which was sheltering her girls. The negro refused, and the mother brought suit to recover the children. All these facts were brought out in the Court to-day.

After hearing the evidence Judge Aucin said he was satisfied that the children were better off with "Aunt Lizzie," and so he ruled, much to the disgust of the mother.

She "Sees Things."

An odd case of hysteria is reported from Abilene, Kan. A lady of the town has been entertaining her niece, a young woman from another town, and ever since the arrival of the girl the house has been made the target of peepers and burglars. In the evening before the family had gone to bed there would be a crash of glass and then the young woman would come flying in terror to her aunt with the story that she had seen the face of a man at the window and when he found he was observed he broke the window and ran. After windows had been broken all over the house officers were set to watch for several nights. At last, one officer, brighter than the rest, discovered that all the glass broken from a window fell outward, showing that it must have been struck from the inside. A watch was then placed over the girl and she was soon caught in the act of breaking a window, after which she ran screaming to her aunt, with the same old story about a man. Her strange performance is accounted for on the theory of a hysterical condition in which she "sees things" and then does things unconsciously.

A Rude Awakening.

"So the convention didn't nominate me," said the politician who had been continuously in office for eight or ten years.

The lieutenant shook his head.

"Did anything break loose?" asked the politician after a moment of thought.

"Not a thing."

"The people in the galleries didn't get up and hiss and walk out of the convention hall when I was turned down?"

"Not a man left."

"There was no popular demonstration, and no one seemed to feel that the country was going to the dogs?"

"On the contrary, every one seemed to think it would worry along just about as comfortably as usual, and I didn't see a man dodge as if he expected an earthquake or some other indication of heavenly displeasure."

"And to think," said the politician, reflectively, "that I have been under the impression that the salvation of

this whole country has rested on me for the last eight years and seven months."—Chicago Post.

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Truth can never be crushed to earth.

Equipped for the Emergency.

Keep His Shoes Clean.

And on the subject of shoes. A burly negro of the tramp class was seen yesterday walking along the street of a Jersey town. Over mere frameworks of leather he had tied strips of heavy carpeting, and after one had comprehended the feet, he looked to see the man. A small boy accosted him with: "What've ye got yer feet tied up fer?" "To keep mah shoes from gettin' dusty, fool," he said.

The Right Hand.

A professor who has made a study of children says he has discovered why the majority of people are right-handed. Infants use both hands until they begin to speak. The motor speech function controls the right side of the body and the first right-handed motions are expressive motions, tending to help our speech. As speech grows so does right-handedness.

Keep the Right Hand.

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Truth can never be crushed to earth.

Equipped for the Emergency.

"Is that all?" asked the modern woman as she reached for a hairpin and proceeded to button up.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

No better remedy can be found for every form of consumption, consumption of the lungs, colds, bronchitis, and general debility, or for rheumatism, rheumatism of the joints, Dr. Wilson's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. It is a pure, full of long-continued action, and its effects are permanent. It is recommended as the best preparation known to remove the consumption, and vigor and health are restored. It is recommended only by the best physicians. Dr. Wilson, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

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Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers who have gained a reputation by having a good quality. You will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty of appearance, or has as many improvements as the

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It is recommended as the best preparation known to remove the consumption, and vigor and health are restored.

It is recommended only by the best physicians.

Dr. Wilson, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

They say that electricity is a sure antidote for the sting of bees," said an electrical enthusiast.

"Yes, I've tried it," said the student.

"Really? How did it work?"

"Well, a bee stung me and it hurt so,"

that I applied the electricity. After

that I went over and sat down on a hornet's nest to see if I couldn't get over the effects of the cure."—Detroit Free Press.

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2:30 p. m. daily—Cincinnati and St. Louis. Special train for Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis, without change. Parlor cars Cincinnati to Chicago. Extends to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans. 11:30 p. m. F. V. Limited—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville without change. Observation Car. Pullman Observation Car to Virginia Hot Springs, without change. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Daily connection for the Spring. Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

11:45 a. m. EXCEPT SUNDAY—Parlor car Washington to Richmond and Richmond to Old Point. Only rail line via Penna., R. F. & P. & C. & O. 9:45 a. m. 12:30 p. m. DAILY—For Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton and for Richmond, daily, except Sunday.

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Schedule in effect May 7, 1899. All trains arrive at and leave from Pennsylvania passenger station.

8:05 A. M.—Daily—Local for Danville, Charlottesville, Staunton, and Martinsville, and to Lynchburg with the Norfolk and Western daily, and with C. O. W. for Natural Bridge daily, and Lexington, daily, except Sunday.

12:30 P. M.—EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES FAST MAIL. Pullman Sleepers New York and Washington to Jacksonville, uniting at Salisbury with Sleepers for Asheville and Roanoke, N. C.; Kannapolis, Concord, and Mebane, N. C., and to Charlotte with Sleepers for Augusta. Sleepers New York to New Orleans, uniting at Charlotte with Sleepers for Atlanta and Birmingham. Sleepers to New Orleans without change. Dining Car service. Sunset Personally Conducted Tourists' Excursion, Sleepers on this train every Tuesday and Friday to San Francisco via the Southern Pacific.

1:45 P. M.—DAILY—From Royal, Strasburg, and Harrisonburg, daily, except Sunday. 4:30 P. M.—DAILY—Local for Charlottesville. 9:20 P. M.—DAILY—NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS. Pullman, Buffet, Sleeping Cars New York and Washington to Tampa, via Savannah and Jacksonville, and to Augusta, via Columbia, with connection for Aiken, and through Bristol, Cafe, Parlor and Observation Car. 10:30 P. M.—WEEKLY TO NEW ORLEANS without change. Dining Car service. Sunset Personally Conducted Tourists' Excursion, Sleepers on this train every Tuesday and Friday to San Francisco via the Southern Pacific.

1:45 P. M.—DAILY—WESTERN & SOUTHERN DIVISION. Pullman, vestibule, Sleepers, Dining Cars, and Day Coaches. Sleepers New York to Nashville, via Asheville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga; New York to Memphis, via Birmingham, New Orleans, and Mobile, and Atlanta and Montgomery. Observation Car between New York, Washington, and Atlanta. Southern Railway Dining Car, Greensboro to Mobile.

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DIVISION leave Washington 9:01 a. m., daily, and 1:00 and 4:45 p. m., daily except Sunday, and 9:30 a. m., Sundays only for Round Hill, 4:35 p. m., daily except Sunday. Returning arrive at Washington 6:30 a. m., and 8:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday, and 9:45 p. m., daily, except Sunday, from Round Hill, 7:05 a. m., daily, except Sunday, from Herndon, 8:34 a. m., daily, except Sunday, from Luray.

Through trains from the South arrive at Washington 6:20 a. m., 2:15 p. m., and 6:05 p. m. Harrisonburg, 12 noon daily, except Sunday, and 1:45 p. m., and from Charlottesville 8:30 a. m., daily.

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A Pathetic Story.

Another more pathetic example was

that of an old woman whose husband

was incapacitated from further work.

He belonged to a friendly society, but

for six months of the year was only

entitled to draw from it two shillings

a week, says the London Spectator.

As it was impossible for the aged pair to

live on his sum the wife asked for outdoor relief.

Her application was refused, because in the opinion of the guardians, though a dwarf, deformed

and the victim of a painful internal

malady, she was not yet absolutely

worn out. Day after day she dragged

herself to field work as long as she

could manage to crawl, earning from

sevenpence to ninepence per day by

tying barley under the harvest sun.

Out of this miserable pittance she reli-

giously set aside the payments that

she had begun to more prosperous

times for her funeral. She died a pauper,

after terrible suffering borne with

marvelous patience; she was buried at

her own expense, with money earned

by the sweat of her brow amid sharp

bodily anguish.

Canine Vanity.

Miss Prism—Don't let your dog bite

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

The colored people are opposed to mixed schools. This movement will consolidate the offices of superintendents and may eventually place white teachers in colored schools, but not colored teachers in the white schools.

THE MOCK CONFERENCE.

The great Conference of so-called colored leaders which was held in Chicago last week has adjourned, and it is but fit and proper that we consider the benefits to the race which have accrued therefrom. Much flourishing of trumpets and roseate prognostications preceded the convention of these valiant, and the country at large looked for results commensurate with the high sounding boasts with which the atmosphere was filled. Those colored people who were lulled into a dreamy confidence in the capacity of the Conference to devise ways and means for the correction of abuses, and to outline a policy to set us upon lines which would insure our certain and rapid development morally, materially and politically, are now rubbing their eyes and racking their brains in pitiful wonderment as to why their confidence was so abused and, if not, why their hopes were not realized. On their part, the whites equally astonished or disappointed wear on their visages the query "Can these things be and overcome us like a summer's dream?" To those who have long since grown skeptical on the subject of self-constituted conferences and disgusted with the ephemeral manifestations of self-laudation on the part of would-be leaders, the results of the Conference have been perfectly logical. In the first place, the Conference was without proper credentials. If it is true that there are good reasons for a convention of our wisest men to enquire into the causes of the present untoward condition of our people and to suggest an appropriate remedy, such convention should be representative in its character—representative not only in the fact that our best men are selected, but also that such men are authorized by duly constituted constituencies upon democratic principles to call for the masses after due publication of specific grievances and appropriate election. That the members of the Conference were not duly elected by constituencies is sufficient to stamp it as bogus, unwarrantable, self-constituted and its action anti-republican and impudent. In the next place, assuming that the Conference was legitimate, it has failed utterly to meet the conditions which stand so much in need of remedy. We are poor and in need of openings for remunerative employment. What has been suggested to break down the tyranny and injustice of labor organizations? We are being lynched. What general policy has been recommended with respect to it or what remedy advised? Political disfranchisement is staring us in the face. What has been done to stay the tide of oppression in this regard?

In a word, what effect has the Conference had upon lawlessness, lynching, intimidation, and the thousand specious forms of cheating and devilry set in motion and enacted by the enemies of the race and of good government? The system of education as applied to

us is in need of modifications to meet our condition. What has been done by the Conference to supply this need? A great political contest is upon us. What have they advised with respect to the duty of colored voters in the light of present entanglements?

They have done absolutely nothing which can stand the scrutiny of the race or meet its approbation. It has simply met, indulged in mutual admiration and self-laudation, wrangled, presented a doubtful loyalty to their race, the party, and themselves, and adjourned, to the laughing stock of the race and the object of contumely and disgust of the whites. And the reason is plain. Our best men were not there. The affair was wholly unauthorized from a representative standpoint. The gist of the situation was not touched, while there was a promiscuous brandishing of fists in the face of our friends and a manifestation of baseness towards our avowed and bitter enemies.

In a word, the Conference was a failure. As a race of citizens, we are young and are likely to fall into many snares and foolish situations. With more enlarged experience, more wisdom, more race pride and a fuller appreciation of the importance of proper and thorough organization, will come greater results from future conferences and a more profound and intelligent interest on the part of the race in the well-being of humanity generally.

The people of this city will never be satisfied until Mrs. M. J. Brown is reinstated in the Freedmen's Hospital. The idea of a white woman boasting a lot of intelligent colored women when we have competent colored women, is something that the people will not tolerate in a black institution.

DEMAS AND HIS ENEMIES.

There is to-day in the city of New Orleans a man by the name of Henry Demas. He is the most prominent and the strongest politician in the State. President McKinley nominated him for Naval officer, but, for some reason, the Senate failed to confirm him. He was, prior to the nomination and election of President McKinley, and he is now, a strong McKinley man. He failed of confirmation for the reason Wimberly, his white enemy and supposed friend, was confirmed. THE BEE is of the opinion that Mr. Demas should receive some consideration, because he was one of the few men in the State of Louisiana who stood by McKinley. Wimberly, whom he made, has deserted him and the Negro Republicans of the State, and it is quite certain that he will never represent the Republicans of Louisiana again. Demas will lead the McKinley forces.

THE APOLOGIST.

It is quite evident that the so-called Afro-American Council is as bad as Mr. Booker T. Washington. The latter is a Southern apologist and trimmer, as THE BEE heretofore predicted, and that his doctrines are liable to do a great deal of harm to the Negro, if they have not already. His utterances have been apologetic and of a trimming nature. He has advised the Negro to join the Democratic party, which every one knows to be inimical to the best interests of the Negro. No one knows better than Mr. Washington that all the lynching of Negroes have been traced indirectly, if not directly, to Democrats or the sympathizers of the Democratic party.

As to the Afro-American Council, it is not a good minstrel show. In fact, it may be an apologist for a minstrel show, and nothing more.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The attempt of certain individuals to have the office of colored superintendent of the colored schools abolished should be at once condemned. This is a scheme of a few tricksters and malcontents who are working in the interest of

the Board of Trade of this city. The Board of Trade contains certain Negro apologists and trimmers who are working into the hands of white men who are opposed to our school system. That is, they are opposed to the colored schools being under the control of Negroes. Of course the colored members of the School Board will oppose any effort on the part of any one to abolish the office of colored superintendent.

ROOSEVELT'S AMBITION.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York is ambitious to be President of the United States. Between Roosevelt and Wm. J. Bryan independent Negroes would take Bryan. Mr. Roosevelt is no friend to the Negro, and of the two evils he Negro would take the lesser. Not since Mr. Roosevelt has been governor of New York has he appointed one Negro to office. The Negro is a Republican but he is supporting men not parties. If good men represent good principles of a party the Negro will support both. President McKinley has given the country a successful administration and for that reason he should be renominated and elected.

COLORED WOMEN AS WAGE-EARNERS.

BY ANNA J. COOPER.

[From the Southern Workman.]

I shall not take time to discuss ideal situations on the speculative side. There may be those who think that woman has no business to enter the struggle for existence as a wage-earner; who think that she should be as the likes of the field, and should toil not except to spin and array herself in gorgeous raiment to delight the Sojourners in all their glory. The fact remains that a large percentage of the productive labor of the world is done by women; and also another fact, recently brought out through investigations under Atlanta University, that "of 1,137 colored families 650, or 57.17 per cent, are supported wholly or in part by female heads." So that in comparison with white, female heads of families and others contributing to family support, there is, by a house to house enumeration, quite a large excess on the part of the colored women. Sentiment aside then, if men will not or cannot help the conditions which force women into the struggle for bread, we have a right to claim at least that she shall have fair play and all the rights of wage earners in general. Or, as Hebert Spencer puts it, "Justice demands that women, if they are not artificially advantaged, must not at any rate be artificially disadvantaged."

I shall have to ask first, therefore, careful attention to a few of the dry but fundamental principles of economics, to which science our subject properly belongs. Wage-earning is the complement of proper corollary to the human element in the creation of wealth. Land, labor, and capital are the factors in the production of wealth. The term land includes all natural opportunities or forces; the term labor, all human exertion; and the term capital, all wealth used to produce more wealth. The whole produce is distributed in return to these three factors. That part which goes to land owners as payment for the natural opportunities is called rent; that part which constitutes the reward of human exertion is wages; and the part which constitutes the return for the use of capital is called interest. The income of an individual may be made up from any one, two, or three of these sources according to the nature of his contribution to the product. But the laborer is always worthy of his hire. Should the owner of the land and the capital have the power and the greed to disregard the claims of the man who contributed the labor, and pocket the entire product, he is manifestly a robber whether the jailor can catch him or not.

In many thousands of homes the indoor worker of the firm, who undertakes to discharge the domestic and maternal duties within, is just as truly a contributor to the product gained, as the out door manager who conducts the business and controls the wages. The woman in the home has a right to a definite share in the wealth she produces through relieving the man of certain indoor cares and enabling him to give thereby larger effort to his special trade or calling.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

A SMALL ATTENDANCE—NOT A REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1899.—The so-called Afro-American Council convened this morning. The absence of Messrs. Lyons, Green and Cheatham was conspicuously noticeable.

The program is a long one but not one-third of the persons down on the program will be present.

The meeting thus far is a failure. There is some talk of calling a meeting of the defunct Afro-American Press Association, which died on the hands of Stewart of the Louisville, Baptist.

PROF. H. M. BROWN.

THE BEE is gratified to know that Prof. H. M. Brown, formerly teacher of Physics in the High School of this city, is doing, from all reports, great work in the Hampton Institute. Our special representative, who attended the Hampton Conference, gave a glowing account of the success Prof. Brown is meeting with in his new field of labor. Prof. Brown has the congratulations of THE BEE.

EMANCIPATION DAY IN FREDERICK, MD.

OVER SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.—THE LARGEST CELEBRATION FOR YEARS.—DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE PRESENT.—EDITOR W. CALVIN CHASE DE: LIVERS AN ADDRESS.

[Special to THE BEE.]
FREDERICK, MD.,
Aug. 24, 1898.

Thursday was a gala day with the people of Frederick, Md. Not only did the people of Frederick City turn out, but there were people from all parts of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Suppose you are in Maryland and this number here to-day were to deposit in some bank one penny a week. At the end of the year you would have \$3,600; that is, if 7,200 people deposited a penny a week. At the end of five years you would have deposited \$18,000. Suppose that money were converted into stock, land, merchandise, or some other commodity, what would the result be in ten years? If our money were put to such use, see the employment we could give our boys and girls who have no vocations after their graduation from our High Schools. Instead of having us among us worthless men and women, we would have business men and women. Instead of having vagrants, we would have industrious men and women. The Negro lacks business qualifications. He fully demonstrates his inability to cope with the business world. I would suggest to the distinguished committee who has charge of these annual celebrations that instead of having street parades with brass bands and such extravagance, substitute an industrial affair, and there exhibit your progress. Let it be the civilized world, or that portion of it which appreciates advancement, see that the Negro of Maryland has higher attainments, and that he has improved himself since his emancipation. When we can exhibit such things that will command respect and admiration.

LYNCHING A CRIME.

Lynching is a crime. It is the act of barbarism. Remedies have been suggested whereby a stop should be put to it. Laws have been passed; Governors have issued proclamations; troops have been sent to the scenes of action, but all is without avail. Oh, my friends, the only remedy to this crime, the most dastardly known to our civilization, is for those who delight in destroying our women to cease. A woman's honor is as dear to her as her life. When once destroyed, you take from her that which does not enrich you, but maketh her poor, indeed. She becomes an outcast by those who attempt to injure her. Men, who perpetrate these diabolical crimes, lose their senses, their reasoning faculties, and descend to the level of the brutes. Let every self respecting colored citizen put the seal of disapproval upon the acts of the brutes, then will the evil be checked.

[Applause.]
The beat of drums and the sound of the symbols only play momentarily on the ear. It excites our imagination, which results in frivolities and ends in broken heads, broken necks, and broken bones. Instead of receiving applause, we receive censure.

WHAT DOES OUR CIVILIZATION SHOW?

It is true we have met to-day many of our old friends, some of whom we have not met for years. You have left your homes without a guard; you don't know whether you will find them not. This is our holiday. You have come out in your best attire, with ribbons and flowers of many shades and colors. You do this to excite social admiration. But how soon does this admiration pass? The beauties of dress strike your eye for a moment and then go out of sight. We return to our homes and are asked by the old and decrepit, the aged and the weak, who participated in the festivities of our Emancipation Celebration, and to tell them what we who are here collected saw and heard. We reflect for a moment, and all the we can say is, Oh! we had a good time. We are again asked, what did you see? Oh! we saw women and men marching upon the public streets; we saw boys and girls in ragged and tattered gowns; we saw foot races, bicycle races; we saw baseball; and again we ate ice cream; we met Uncle Ike and Aunt Precilla Jones. Oh, child! we are told, when I was young and active I used to have a good old time. Are these things to be over? Are these things to command or recommend the progress of the rising or coming generation of this age? Such belongs to the old school. This, my fellow citizens, is an age of progress. Over thirty-six years of freedom ought to develop higher things. We should have higher aspirations. This age commands us to be in a progressive fight. I am seriously thinking that we, as a race, are retrograding. Instead of being a race of progress we are our own enemies. What then stands to-day pre-eminently in our American civilization? Our ambition leads us to the path of jealousy and prejudice towards one another. Our ambition is to be in a position to rule over the world.

THE BALLOT

is one of the great elements of impediment to our political progress. The Negro as a politician is a failure. He is not only a nonentity in the body politic, but lacks that force of character that goes to make up a true, noble and brave man. He doesn't look ahead far enough or long enough to make proper discriminations between himself and his oppressors. His ballot fluctuates between political diplomacy and toadying.

His greed for office causes him to possess for a little honor he possesses for a small piece of filthy lucre. Nothing will cause a man to lose his reputation more quickly than for him to disregard his political obligations. The colored man should exercise such political independence that would enable him to support men irrespective of party. Parties are becoming things of the past. The ballot in the hand of the freeman is fast being directed toward men and not parties. Parties are fast outliving their usefulness. When the colored voter can realize the importance of supporting the representatives of sound, political and economic principles, then, and not until then, will he become a factor in our great American body politic.

[Applause.]
GRATITUDE.

The Negro owes a debt of everlasting gratitude to those who were instrumental in liberating him from the bonds of human slavery, the blackest blot on the American escutcheon; and his liberation was the greatest boon to American civilization. Whatever his faults may have been and are now, he has proven himself true and loyal to the flag that doesn't protect him; true and loyal to the flag that waves over the dead victims of those who fought to uphold American independence against Spanish tyranny and for Cuban independence; a flag whose principles seem to be the obliteration of the black man; a flag that was raised upon San Juan Hill, through shot and shell, by the united charge of the black cavalry, while the American white man played the coward. The true history of the black soldier, in the late Spanish-American war, will never be impartially written by the white man. Are we grateful or have we proven false to that flag that gives us no protection? Notwithstanding his oppression and the present discrimination against him, he still holds out his hands to receive the accoutrements of war to continue himself under the oppression of a discriminating flag. Where can you find such patriotism in another race of people? We don't ask for social equality; we ask for equal, civil, and political rights so far as qualifications entitle us. We ask only for that political recognition to the extent of our voting strength and educational qualifications; or, in short, recognition according to merit. The great fear of our white brethren is that the Negro wants social recognition. This is the one element of human progress among races that must necessarily regulate itself. No man can encompass himself socially into another's company without his consent. The white man stands more in fear of this than the Negro. All that the Negro asks is to let him live. Permit him to have an equal chance in life. If you cannot permit this much, let him carve out his own destiny without being shot down like a dog or lynched like a brute. I make no appeal for the guilty. I have no sympathy for the brute who attempts to outrage or take from woman her honor. The assassin, the

murderer, and the rapist should be dealt with in a manner that will teach others an object lesson. This question of social equality must be regulated by the laws of nature and not by the laws of man. How shall we

improve our condition?

You, Mr. Chairman, have in the people to-day from six to seven thousand the State of Maryland and a large number from the city of magnificent distances, commonly called the District of Columbia. Suppose you are in Maryland and this number here to-day were to deposit in some bank one penny a week. At the end of the year you would have \$3,600; that is, if 7,200 people deposited a penny a week. At the end of five years you would have deposited \$18,000. Suppose that money were converted into stock, land, merchandise, or some other commodity, what would the result be in ten years? If our money were put to such use, see the employment we could give our boys and girls who have no vocations after their graduation from our High Schools. Instead of having us among us worthless men and women, we would have business men and women. Instead of having vagrants, we would have industrious men and women. The Negro lacks business qualifications. He fully demonstrates his inability to cope with the business world. I would suggest to the distinguished committee who has charge of these annual celebrations that instead of having street parades with brass bands and such extravagance, substitute an industrial affair, and there exhibit your progress. Let it be the civilized world, or that portion of it which appreciates advancement, see that the Negro of Maryland has higher attainments, and that he has improved himself since his emancipation. When we can exhibit such things that will command respect and admiration.

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OUR PATRIOTISM.

Our patriotism has been disregarded. Whose fault is it? I am unable to say.

The valor and bravery we exhibited in the late Spanish-American war and our steadfastness and adherence to the Constitution have been weighed and found wanting.

Have we ourselves a race of cowards or patriots? By our Department of War, after we showed our competency to fight, we are told that we are not competent to command our own soldiers. We fought in the battles of the late rebellion, in which thousands were killed and thousands now wear the marks of battle, yet there is a seeming disposition to disown our valor. The failure or inability of our government to throw around us its protecting arm is a mystery that remains unexplainable.

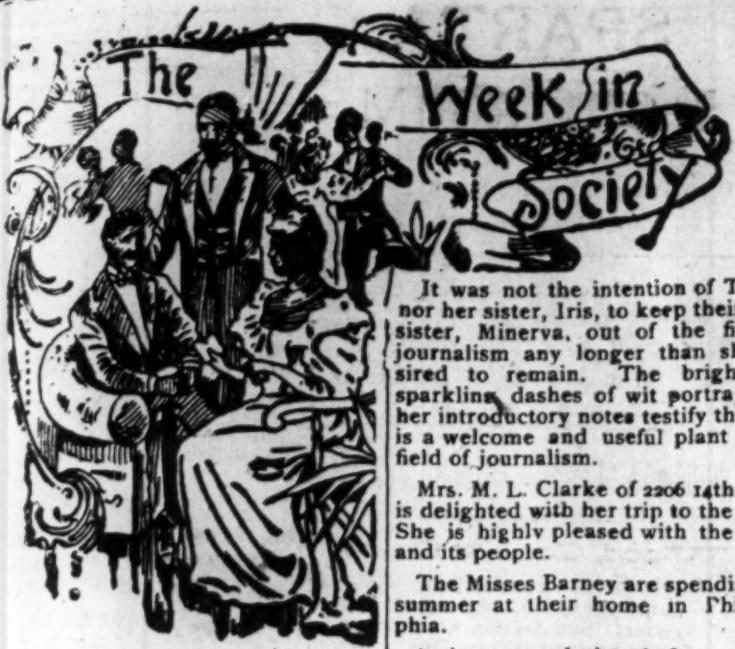
OUR COURTS.

Our courts are officiated by men who show their prejudice and discrimination in their sentences. The appointment or selection of such judges is due to the administrative powers. In our courts in the Capital of the Nation we find this state of affairs. What then, can we expect when we go further South? When the judiciary becomes prejudiced on account of a man's skin, it is time for us to stop.

If these conditions are to continue, there is no hope for the Negro in this country. Yet, we should not despair. The same God who controls the destiny of the other races controls the destiny of the Negro. You can never bury the truth than you can perpetuate wrongs upon the Negro. Let us this day begin to do something for the elevation of the Negro. Let us this day become producers instead of consumers. Let us be less dependent and more independent. Let us depend less on our more fortunate and manifest a spirit that will command the respect of the world.

[Continued on 8th page.]

MR. EVAN L. BRIGHTON,
President of the day.



It was not the intention of Themis nor her sister, Iris, to keep their little sister, Minerva, out of the field of journalism any longer than she desired to remain. The bright and sparkling dashes of wit portrayed in her introductory notes testify that she is a welcome and useful plant in the field of journalism.

Mrs. M. L. Clarke of 2206 14th street, is delighted with her trip to the West. She is highly pleased with the place and its people.

The Misses Barney are spending the summer at their home in Philadelphia.

It is rumored that before another year sinks into the abyss of the past one of the male teachers of the Washington High School will lead to the altar one of the members of the recent graduation class.

Mr. John Francis Wilkinson of the Congressional Library is spending his vacation among the mountains of Virginia.

Miss Florrie Leary, who enters the fourth year High School as one of its most brilliant members, has been spending her vacation at her home in Edenton. Later she will visit New Jersey.

The Misses Collins of 468 E street will visit Philadelphia next month.

We regret much to hear of the continued illness of Mrs. Henry Cheatum.

The funeral took place from the Emmanuel Mission Chapel, Thursday at 2 p. m.

ANACOSTIA NOTES.

Mrs. B. Smith Stewart has recovered from a severe attack of malaria.

The funeral of Claude Bruce took place from his mother's residence on Nichols ave. Sunday. A large number of friends and relatives were present.

Mrs. Maggie Murray, sister of Mrs. Charles Evans, and Miss Hattie B. George, were visiting in Anacostia Sunday.

Mrs. Milford, mother of Mr. Oliver Black, died at her residence on Howard ave. Monday at 3:30 a. m. The funeral took place Wednesday at 2:00 p. m. from Third Baptist Church of which she was long time a member.

Mrs. W. W. Harris, nee Janie Bell, arrived Thursday night from her home in New Jersey and is the guest of Mrs. Robt. L. Pendleton.

Miss Mattie Briscoe is seriously ill of inflammatory rheumatism at her home on Summer ave.

The property of Mr. W. H. Liverpool on Nichols ave., which was sold at public auction Saturday, was bought by Rev. John Shippen. Buyers from Washington, Alexandria and this place made the sale a lively one.

Mr. Robert Harris of Alexandria, contemplates removing with his family to Hillsdale.

The death of Mrs. Emma E. Butler at Columbia Hospital Monday at 11:30 p. m., was a shock to the community. Although she had not been well for months it was hoped that a surgical operation would restore her health. Born and reared here, she had made for herself a large circle of friends and acquaintances who with the family mourn her untimely death.

The funeral took place from the Emmanuel Mission Chapel, Thursday at 2 p. m.

IRIS.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Clarke are pleased to learn that their daughter, Mattie, is rapidly recovering from her recent accident.

Miss Hallie Brown of 16th street left town on Saturday last for a short stay in Pennsylvania. Miss Brown may stop awhile at Baltimore. We wish for this charming young lady a delightful journey.

Miss Rachel Brown, one of the charming Washington girls, who has left home to teach in the sunny South, is again visiting the home of her childhood. Much success has crowned the labors of this worthy young woman among the uneducated. Miss Brown well deserves all the good fortune that can come her way, for she is a model of Christian womanhood, as is shown by her watchful, tender care of her little sister since the death of her mother, the late Mrs. Cornelia Ward Brown.

The teachers of the Ninth Division are becoming alarmed, so fatal have proven the onslaughts of Cupid, with fearful hearts, the unharmed are asking, "Who will be the next?"

Miss Eva Grimshaw, a teacher at Anthony Bowen's school, is much improved by her sojourn among the mountains of Virginia.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. CLAUDE S. BRUCE.

The funeral of Mr. Claude S. Bruce, who died in Arkansas last week, took place on Sunday evening at 2 p. m.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Mapp, who in a beautiful and solemn sermon, urged the young men especially to live nearer to Christ and follow in the footsteps of this true, upright, honest, and faithful young man.

The floral tributes were magnificent, consisting of a dove, cross and "The Gates Ajar," together with many other expensive and beautiful tokens of sympathy.

His remains were placed in Harmony Cemetery.

Our Claude:—

He has anchored his soul in the heaven of rest,

He'll sail the wild seas no more

The tempest may sweep

O'er the wild stormy deep,

In Jesus he's safe evermore.

By his mother, sisters and brothers,

CONSPIRING AGAINST OUR SCHOOLS.

NEGROES WANT THEIR SCHOOLS IN THE HANDS OF WHITE MEN—A PETITION IN CIRCULATION AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT TO ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF COLORED SUPERINTENDENT. THE BETTER PEOPLE.

There is a movement on foot by a few colored men, who have had personal animosity against Mr. G. F. T. Cook and the colored public schools, to have the office of colored superintendent abolished and placed under a white superintendent. A petition is now being circulated which will be presented to Congress requesting the abolition of the office of colored superintendent which will practically place the schools under white control. The subterfuge that is being urged is that two superintendents are expensive to the people and unnecessary for the conduct of the school system in this city. The colored people from all accounts will oppose any effort on the part of the enemies to the colored school system to abolish the office of superintendent. The laws of Congress that created the school system in this city, provide for two superintendents, one of which shall be colored to preside over the colored schools. This law can only be changed by an act of Congress. This seems to be a scheme of the Board of Trade of this city who would abolish the office of colored superintendent if possible. The columns of the Bee are open to all citizens to send communications to this paper protesting against any such a scheme.

The friends of Mrs. Georgie Lewis deeply sympathize with her in the loss of her dear mother.

Miss Amanda C. Waller was made administratrix of her father's estate.

Mr. John Tinney was buried from his home on Tuesday.

Miss L. S. Chase will take a trip to Niagara next week.

Miss Griffin of Texas is a visitor in our city.

MRS. TERRELL RE-ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of this city was re-elected President of the National Association of Colored Women at the Convention held in Chicago on the first ballot without any serious opposition. There were 145 votes in the Convention, of which Mrs. Terrell received 106. The account of the election as given in the daily press of Chicago says that Mrs. Terrell's re-election was received with great enthusiasm.

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NEW SERIES OF PICTURESQUE AMERICA

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The first volume, containing thirty two superb half-tone engravings, \$10 inches, made from photographs in the Eastern portion of the United States, in the Allegheny Mountains, Shenandoah Valley and the surrounding historical territory.

These views include New York Harbor, Brooklyn Bridge, Susquehanna River, Harper's Ferry, with John Brown's Fort, John Brown's Monument, Jefferson's Rock, Battlefields at W. Chester and Fisher's Hill, Cheat River, Indian Creek, Old National Road, etc.

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In sending orders, address D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md., marking envelope "Picturesque Scenery."

a-26-4t.

Mr. James T. Winston, formerly employed on THE BEE, died at Freedmen's Hospital, Thursday, August 16, of consumption.

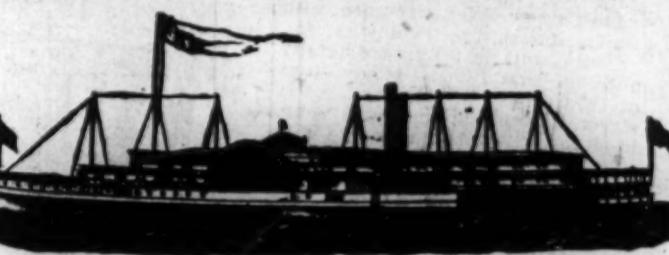
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With Electric Lights and all Modern Improvements and LICENSED TO CARRY 1,000 PASSENGERS,



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To Run to Notley Hall, & other Points on the Potomac,

With its large Dancing Pavilion and other attractions has been improved by Building a New Wharf, and being furnished with all kinds of Amusements—Flying Horses, Shooting Gallery, Swings, Riding Track, Bowling Alley, Etc. Books are now open for Charters and Extra Inducement given parties Chartering early. For Particulars and Terms apply to

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Shoes of the most reliable make. Prices much below the average.

Every pair we sell carries our Unequalled Guarantee.

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Next time.

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Sign "The old woman in window."

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Furnished Rooms With or Without Board at Moderate Prices.

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Wholesale and Retail Ice Cream Manufactory.

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Open May 1st 1899.

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Gold filled watch, sold by

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Swept by the mountain breeze, 300 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitoes. On Main Line of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Hotel and Cottages. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Elevator, Turkish Baths, two large swimming pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service, Annapolis Naval Band, Delightful Cottages, furnished for housekeeping if desired ready for occupancy June 1st. Hotel open from June 24th to September 30th.

For rates and information address D. C. Jones, Manager, B & O Building Baltimore, Md., until June 10th. After that time, Garrett Co. Md.

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

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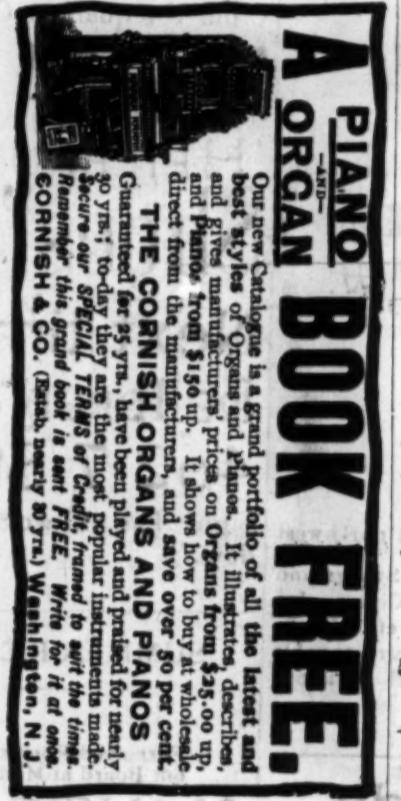
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THE WASHINGTON BEE.

EMANCIPATION DAY AT FREDERICK, MD.

[Continued from 4th page.]

spect and admiration of the civilized world. Let the greed for office be an incident and not the object of citizenship.

[Applause.]

OUR CITIZENSHIP.

Our citizenship in some parts of this country is a myth. We are taxed without our consent and compelled to conform to all the laws that are enacted by men in a certain section of our country who are inimical to our interests. The right to vote has been denied the Negro in that section of the country where he was the most fruitful and patriotic to a wicked and hard master. We are told that their daughters and wives cannot be left alone for fear of being outraged. During the long and bloody war, in which the masters of the once enslaved rebelled against the Union, the slave was the most entrusted individual. He stands to-day the despised and most hated in this country or in that section where the sunlight of freedom now refuses to shine. All of our friends are not dead. There are some who belong to that proud Caucasian race who will, sooner or later, see the iniquity of their brethren and their unjust and barbarous butcheries.

On yonder summit you see the light of hope. Justice stands erect, with hidden eyes. By her side satellites of peace, with outstretched hands, plead our cause. The angel of mercy tells us to hope on. The darkness through which we have traveled for these many years, with drawn swords and pointed bayonets confronting us, will soon disappear.

Hope on, we are told, are the watchwords. The folly of the false-hearted, the hatred of the tyrants, the false ambition of the weak and the lascivious will soon come to an untimely end. Right will then come forth in a majestic form and say to our oppressors, "Halt." The time has come for Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands again unto that God who has declared that He created all men equal. The decrepit Negro who for ages felt the lash; the Negro maid who was subjected to every indecency, will stand as the beacon lights of a once enslaved race.

[Applause.]

OUR TALENT MISAPPLIED.

One of the greatest impediments to the Negro is the misapprehension of his talents. Many a man who is to-day tilling the soil would make better lawyers and physicians than many of those who have mistaken their calling. The gardener wants to be an artist, the chimney-sweep is anxious to be a musician. The Negro's disregard for industrial pursuits tends to destroy his usefulness as a citizen. It is all well enough to cultivate the head when necessity demands it, but at this time when competition in every industrial avenue is at its height, the Negro must get a move on him and a quick one at that. The white man is monopolizing all the public streets for railroads. He has formed trusts which are working to the detriment of the poor man. The poor man has his nose to the grindstone, he gets no comfort from the trusts except what he gets by force. Trusts are working havoc to the country by strikes. They mean that the rich man has the money and is able to buy everything and sell it to you at any price the trusts agree upon. We have a fruit trust now. The only thing that doesn't exist in the way of a trust is the Negro vote. There was a time when the Republican party had a political trust on every Negro's vote. Such a trust as that came in the natural order of things. The Negro, to a great extent, divorced himself from the political trust which has held him fast for years and has joined the independent political trust. To what extent he will succeed is left to his own conscience and ingenuity. The great trouble with the Negro is when he organizes these trusts and they grow to such great magnitude he becomes frightened. If frightened doesn't destroy his trusts, he gets into a fight with his fellow man and he fails of his own accord. The Negro soon gets tired. He lacks stickability as well as other staying qualities. He is the pliant tool for those whose money bags rule the destiny of nations. He is too sympathetic and forgives his enemies too quickly. He will condone with his enemies and ignore the overtures of his friends.

HIS FAULTS.

The Negro's faults are many, but he never likes to be told of them. If he has a carbuncle on the back of his neck, he would deem it a compliment to call it a birth-mark. Whatever wrongs he commits, he will like you better if you call them patriotic deeds. The colored man has a great many things to learn, and the sooner he learns them the better his condition will be. He is not respected as a citizen for many reasons. He is asked to change his political position and affiliate with that party which kills him and approves lynching, and leave the party which gives moral and political protection. He is asked to denounce the President of the United States because he has been silent upon the question of lynching, and join the party of blood and tyranny, oppression and barbarism. He is asked to oppose expansion because the inhabitants of the islands which have become recent possessions of the United States are Negroes. The President should not be condemned now, should he be defeated for renomination, because he is only carrying out the behests of Congress in which all parties affiliated. He was first opposed to the war with Spain, but now that she is defeated and her possessions have become the property of the United States, the hand of the administration should be upheld. It reminds me of when I was a boy. The largest boys would push me on to fight, and when I got into it they would all leave me. The President, to an extent, is being criticised by his enemies for political reasons. The very men who are denouncing him were the men who directed him to use the sea and land forces to destroy one of the most barbarous nations known to the civilized world. No one knows the starvation, pillage and crimes of the most dastardly character that were committed under Spanish rule in Cuba and the other Spanish possessions in the West Indies than the men who day by day are denouncing

the President. The Democratic party, under Republican rule, was making an issue out of the President's seeming inactivity in recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. The ultimatum was that Congress had to declare war and the President was given authority to direct it. Now that the Nation's foes have been defeated, now that human beings under Spanish oppression have been freed, while the lives of thousands of soldiers were sacrificed to free them, the President is confronted by another issue growing out of the war that he was directed to carry on—anti-imperialism and anti-expansion—and the Negroes are now being asked to favor the issues that have been inaugurated by the foes of good government, human liberty and human rights. You are asked to aid your enemies to relinquish those possessions which have been rightly and justly won by our American army and naval forces at the cost of thousands of lives. Mothers whose sons have paid the penalty for freedom's cause, husbands whose widows and orphan children are knocking at the door of our Pension Chief for aid, sweethearts who now wear the only token and emblem in honor and in memory of their lost and dear ones, seem to be forgotten. While we mourn for our dead ones, and while the nation is involved in debt on account of the recent war with Spain, and the debt is daily increasing because of the new element that has arisen in our new possessions, it is the duty of all loyal Americans to sustain the President. The Negro should not be misled by subterfuge, neither should he be misled by the doctrines of false political prophets.

The salvation of the Negro in this country will depend chiefly upon his adherence to the principles of the Republican party and those liberal minded men in the party of our oppressors who believe in law and order notwithstanding the principles taught by their party.

[Applause.]

My friends, be good citizens. Let your acts and deeds be of such a character as will command you to the good will and respect of your fellow citizens.

Be dutiful, industrious, and above everything else teach your children that it is important to live right and respectable. Teach them to be manly as well as honest. Teach them not to lust after that which will bring them in disrepute and reflect discredit upon your race.

We are the servants of the nation. We are here by sufferance. And when the Negro realizes the fact that this is a white man's government, the sooner he will recognize his political inferiority. The white man will control this republic as long as he lives. He will rule or ruin. He was born ruling. His half-breed in the Garden was white. In fact, he was created white, and by the eternal Gods he will die white and control the destiny of this nation. He makes the money and gives it to the Negro as he sees fit. As long as this state of facts exists, what can the Negro expect?

[Applause.]

We have a conflict of laws. Our Constitution is sufficiently strong if it were enforced.

I cannot impress upon you stronger than I have already, to beware of false prophets. Of the two great political evils, the lesser, I mean for you to vote solidly and unequivocally the Republican ticket in November, because the purity of our government and the salvation of the Negro depend largely upon the success of the Republican party.

Now that I have spoken of the evils that exist among us and of our trials, toil, and tribulations, what is the remedy? We must throw aside self and unite as a people against our common foes. I don't mean that we should use physical force. We can succeed without resorting to violence, except in self defense. The idea of resorting to the shot gun to right a wrong that a State can justly remedy, is unwise and dangerous. You must be economical in everything. And as the ancients once said, "put money in thy purse." Get this money honestly, however, and treat your fellow man as you would wish him to treat you. We must begin now to educate the hand. The hand is beginning to be the moving lever as well as the great propelling power.

When we demonstrate power, then we will be respected. This power is a force that is respected by all nations. The Negro is the only nationality that doesn't command respect. It is because he lacks power. The weak say that it is our color. Why, then, is the Chinaman, Japanese, the Irishman, the German, and other nationalities disrespected? It is because their propelling powers, thrift, activity, and industry are respected. The Jews, who at one time were a despised race, are now becoming the masters of the world. That day will come when all Europe will bow to the Jews. They earn their money and know how to use it. The three great elements of human progress which will elevate the Negro are industry, education, and frugality. These are the remedies which will ultimately elevate the Negro and carry him to that plane which makes nations and races respected.

[Applause.]

Hope on, are our watchwords. Hope on. Many more suns may yet set before freedom dawns. Many more lights may be lighted and put out before the air of freedom shall have fanned its balmy odor across our pallid cheeks. The hand of hope still extends to us a friendly greeting. Some day we shall reach the diadem and with bated breath we shall kiss the dew from mother earth and lay our heads upon her bosom and suck from her breast the substance that gives life, hope, freedom and independence to all humanity alike.

[Applause.]

After the exercises at the park the procession proceeded through the principal streets in the city and dispersed at the rink where hundreds of people assembled to conclude the festivities of the day. There were two bands at the rink, the Metropolitan band of Baltimore, Md., and the band of this city. The speaker of the day, Mr. Chase, and Capt. I. D. Oliver of Baltimore, repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Brighton, 93 All Saints street, where a fine reception greeted them. Those who presided at the table were Misses Lelia and Marie Brighton, two very pretty and prepossessing young ladies, assisted

MOTHS ATE THE ROOF.

The Timbers in Winchester Cathedral Were Decayed.

Winchester Cathedral is one of the old glories of England, situated in Winchester, the birthplace of Alfred the Great, whose thousandth anniversary is soon to be celebrated there. Architects and builders have just completed their three-years' work of repairing the roof of the old cathedral and giving it a general overhauling. The repairs were needed badly, for the ancient timber work was decayed and the stone vaulting of the nave underneath was in a dangerous condition.

Among the Washingtonians here on a visit are Misses Bessie L. Fletcher, Maggie Gray, and Mrs. Mattie Cosley, and Miss Annie E. Whiting. Miss Fletcher came up from Burkettsville, where she is spending the summer. There were many other distinguished citizens present. Dr. Sharp and Mr. Nichols, editors of the Afro-American Speaker, Rev. E. H. Murray, Mr. Elijah Johnson, Baltimore, Md., Capt. Julius Caesar, Misses Alice L. Hall, Annie E. Liles and others.

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"Baltimore, Md., (Mt. Royal) 9:24
"Willington, Del. 10:52
"Chester, Pa. 11:09
Ar. Philadelphia 11:27 a. m.
Niagara Falls 11:00 p. m.

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Side trip to Thousand Islands from Rochester, only \$5.50. Round Trip Tickets good five days, but within return limit of Niagara Falls ticket.

Special arrangements for dinner and supper en route at very reasonable rates. Call on Ticket Agents, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., for full particulars.

T. O.—12

TEXTS ON GOLD LEAF

Why Gold Leaf is Packed Between Leaves of the Bible.

People outside of regular dealers in gold leaf are occasionally surprised when they purchase books of the material to find that the paper leaves between the sheets of gold have texts of Scripture printed on them. Looking closer they find that the paper leaves are actually cut from the Bible. Speaking of this, the head of a Chicago firm which deals in gold leaf

"The gold leaf which is put up in books made from paper leaves cut from the Bible comes from England. There is no intention to be irreverent in packing the gold leaf in this way. Most of it goes to the stores where they sell artist's materials, and is packed between printed sheets because the slight indentations in the paper made by the printing serve to hold the delicate film of gold in place.

"Why is it that the Bible is generally used? Simply for the reason that the Bible is usually printed in small type and is always very evenly set, and the impression of the type on the paper is very light, but enough to hold the gold leaf in place without injuring it. Another book that is used for the same purpose is the Book of Common Prayer, the small type editions, of course. The paper is always very fine and smooth and when printed the leaves are just adapted for the purpose of holding the gold leaf.

"The first time I was asked for an explanation on this point was when I had a store for the sale of artist's materials. A gentleman who bought several books of English-made gold leaf came to me and asked me if paper was so scarce where the gold leaf was made that they had to cut up Bibles for the purpose of packing the leaf. He had noticed that the sheets of gold leaf were packed between sheets of printed paper, but paid no attention to it until he eye caught a Scriptural text that had often puzzled him. It was the passage 'Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.' Then he saw that the gold leaf was placed between cut-up pages of the Bible. He seemed to think that the sheets of the Bible were used by some religious manufacturer who thought some one might be converted by reading a stray text. He said the paper is very light, but enough to hold the gold leaf in place without injuring it. Another book that is used for the same purpose is the Book of Common Prayer, the small type editions, of course. The paper is always very fine and smooth and when printed the leaves are just adapted for the purpose of holding the gold leaf.

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"Once or twice very excellent people who bought this gold leaf from me were indignant when they found that the Bible was cut up to hold it, and told me I should not encourage the profanation by selling that kind of leaf. Others who were of a different temperament said they were glad to see it, as it might lead to some people reading texts of Scripture, by glancing with curiosity at the printed sheets, who never took a Bible in their hands. They held that no matter what form it took it was a good thing to circulate texts of Scripture."

London's Meat.

Little more than a half of the bill that London settles every year goes into the pocket of the English farmer. From the ends of the earth comes this vast supply. This great Ogre of a city of ours, before whose gastronomic efforts the feats of all the giants of legend and fairy tale fade into insignificance, has taken his toll of the wild ranchers from boundless Western prairies, of the beautiful chestnut-colored herds of the Andalusian Mountains, of the piebald-coated cattle that the honest Dutch tend as their own children, and of the sturdy oxen of the North German plains, says Cassell's Magazine. Canada and Australia send us lambs and sheep, the River Plate our ox tongues, Hamburg and Rotterdam our pigs. What an advertisement for the Navy League! What an object lesson for those who declare our fleet is ~~unprepared~~!

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LEE'S TAKE-OUT KINK.

It is stated that few actions of nature clear and purify the air as does a fall of snow. An analysis of newly fallen snow shows an enormous percentage of organic impurities and bacteria. These have been swept out of the air by the falling flakes, leaving the atmosphere very pure and wholesome. Again there is so much friction engendered by snow flakes dropping through the air that it gives rise to the formation of ozone. It is stated that so much ozone is formed by the descending flakes that to those familiar with it there is a marked smell of that element in the air after a snowstorm.

New Facts About Beautiful Snow.

That eminent medical authority, the Lancet, has just discovered that snow-water will penetrate the ordinary boot and that the only sure way to prevent this is to grease the boot. The ancient and honorable custom of the Yankee